Visa Services may waive the personal appearance before a consular officer of an individual applicant or a class of applicants if the Deputy Assistant Secretary finds that the waiver of personal appearance is warranted in the national interest or because of unusual circumstances and that national security concerns do not require an interview.

(d) *Unusual circumstances*. As used in this section, unusual circumstances shall include, but not be limited to, an emergency or unusual hardship.

[68 FR 40128, July 7, 2003]

§41.103 Filing an application and Form OF-156.

(a) Filing an application—(1) Filing of application on Form OF-156 required unless waived. The consular officer may waive submission of an application, under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, for certain aliens for whom personal appearance has been waived under §41.102. Except for persons for whom such waivers have been granted, every alien seeking a nonimmigrant visa must make application therefor on Form OF-156, Nonimmigrant Visa Application, unless a prior Form OF-156 is readily available at the consular office which can be appropriately amended to bring the application up to date.

(2) Filing of Form OF-156 by alien under 16 or physically incapable. The application for an alien under 16 years of age or one physically incapable of completing an application may be completed and executed by the alien's parent or guardian, or, if the alien has no parent or guardian, by any person having legal custody of, or a legitimate interest in, the alien.

(3) Waiver of filing of application. (i) When personal appearance is waived under §41.102(a)(2) or (3) the consular officer may also waive the filing of a visa application.

(ii) When personal appearance is waived under §41.102(a)(7), the consular officer may also waive the filing of a visa application in cases of hardship, emergency, or national interest.

(iii) Even if personal appearance is waived pursuant to any other subparagraph of §41.102(a), the requirement for filing an application may not be waived.

- (b) Application form—(1) Preparation of Form OF-156, Nonimmigrant Visa Application. (i) The consular officer shall ensure that Form OF-156 is fully and properly completed in accordance with the applicable regulations and instructions.
- (ii) If the filing of a visa application is waived by the consular officer, the officer shall prepare a Form OF-156 on behalf of the applicant, using the data available in the passport or other documents which have been submitted.
- (2) Additional information as part of application. The consular officer may require the submission of additional necessary information or question an alien on any relevant matter whenever the consular officer believes that the information provided in Form OF-156 is inadequate to permit a determination of the alien's eligibility to receive a nonimmigrant visa. Additional statements made by the alien become a part of the visa application. All documents required by the consular officer under the authority of §41.105(a) are considered papers submitted with the alien's application within the meaning of INA 221(g)(1).

(3) Signature. When personal appearance is required, Form OF-156 shall be signed and verified by, or on behalf of, the applicant in the presence of the consular officer. If personal appearance is waived, but the submission of an application form by the alien is not waived, the form shall be signed by the applicant. If the filing of an application form is also waived, the consular officer shall indicate that the application has been waived on the Form OF-156 prepared on behalf of the applicant, as provided in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section. The consular officer, in every instance, shall initial the Form OF-156 over or adjacent to the officer's name and title stamp.

(4) Registration. Form OF-156, when duly executed, constitutes the alien's registration record for the purposes of INA 221(b).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 38542, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.104 Passport requirements.

(a) Passports defined. "Passport" as defined in INA 101(a)(30) is not limited

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to a national passport or to a single document. A passport may consist of two or more documents which, when considered together, fulfill the requirements of a passport, provided that the documentary evidence of permission to enter a foreign country has been issued by a competent authority and clearly meets the requirements of INA 101(a)(30).

- (b) Passport requirement. Except for certain persons in the A, C-3, G, and NATO classifications and persons for whom the passport requirement has been waived pursuant to the provisions of INA 212(d)(4), every applicant for a nonimmigrant visa is required to present a passport, as defined above and in INA 101(a)(30), which is valid for the period required by INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I).
- (c) A single passport including more than one person. The passport requirement for a nonimmigrant visa may be met by the presentation of a passport including more than one person, if such inclusion is authorized under the laws or regulations of the issuing authority and if a photograph of each visa applicant 16 years of age or over has been attached to the passport by the issuing authority.
- (d) Applicants for diplomatic visas. Every applicant for a diplomatic visa must present a diplomatic passport, or the equivalent thereof, having the period of validity required by INA 212(a)(7)(B)(i)(I), unless such requirement has been waived pursuant to the authority contained in INA 212(d)(4) or unless the case falls within the provisions of §41.21(b).

[52 FR 42597, Nov. 5, 1987, as amended at 56 FR 30428, July 2, 1991; 61 FR 1522, Jan. 22, 1996; 61 FR 53058, Oct. 10, 1996; 66 FR 38543, July 25, 2001; 67 FR 66046, Oct. 30, 2002]

§41.105 Supporting documents and fingerprinting.

(a) Supporting documents—(1) Authority to require documents. The consular officer is authorized to require documents considered necessary to establish the alien's eligibility to receive a nonimmigrant visa. All documents and other evidence presented by the alien, including briefs submitted by attorneys or other representatives, shall be considered by the consular officer.

- (2) Unobtainable documents. If the consular officer is satisfied that a document or record required under the authority of this section is unobtainable, the consular officer may accept satisfactory alternative pertinent evidence. A document or other record shall be considered unobtainable if it cannot be procured without causing the applicant or a member of the applicant's family actual hardship as distinct from normal delay and inconvenience.
- (3) Photographs required. Every applicant for a nonimmigrant visa must furnish a photograph in such numbers as the consular officer may require. Photographs must be a reasonable likeness, 11/2 by 11/2 inches in size, unmounted, and showing a full, frontface view of the applicant against a light background. At the discretion of the consular officer, head coverings may be permitted provided they do not interfere with the full, front-face view of the applicant. The applicant must sign (full name) on the reverse side of the photographs. The consular officer may use a previously submitted photograph, if he is satisfied that it bears a reasonable likeness to the applicant.
- (4) Police certificates. A police certificate is a certification by the police or other appropriate authorities stating what, if anything, their records show concerning the alien. An applicant for a nonimmigrant visa is required to present a police certificate if the consular officer has reason to believe that a police or criminal record exists, except that no police certificate is required in the case of an alien who is within a class of nonimmigrants classifiable under visa symbols A-1, A-2, C-3, G-1 through G-4, NATO-1 through NATO-4 or NATO-6.
- (b)(1) Fingerprinting. The consular officer may require an alien making a preliminary or informal application for a visa to have a set of fingerprints taken on Form AR-4, Alien Registration Fingerprint Chart, if the officer considers this necessary for the purposes of identification and investigation. Consular officers may use the fingerprint card in order to ascertain from the appropriate authorities whether they have information pertinent to the applicant's eligibility to receive a visa.